

HOW METZ FELL.

STORY OF THE SURRENDER.

ARRANGING THE TERMS—SURRENDER OF THE ARMY—BATAINE'S INTRIGUES—CAUSE OF HIGH PRICES—THE DEATH LIST—OPPOSITION TO THE CAPITULATION—BATAINE MORIBUND BY WOMEN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Oct. 30, 1870.
The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE before Metz telegraphs this day: On the evening of the 25th inst. the German Chief of Staff had left Frascati (about five miles south-west of Metz) very much discouraged, scarcely hoping for any agreement, as the French appeared to be intractable and obstinate. Nevertheless I knew from private sources that Metz could not hold out, and I expected the capitulation.

THE PRELIMINARY CONFERENCES.
At noon Bataine sent the Prince an autograph letter asking another conference; and accordingly the Germans sent Gen. Stiehle, Chief of Staff of the Second Army, and Count Wartensleben, Chief of Staff of the First Army, to Frascati once more. The interview lasted three hours of the afternoon. At first it was stormy on the part of the French commissioners; but it resulted in their conversion to the main points of the German terms. The first difficulty was concerning officers keeping their side-arms, on which Bataine insisted. The point was finally referred to the King, and conceded by him in a dispatch received at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 25th.

TERMS OF SURRENDER.
By agreement the conference was resumed early the same morning, and lasted till 8 p. m., when the capitulation was signed for the absolute surrender of Metz and all its fortifications, armaments, stores, and munitions; and for the surrender on the conditions of the capitulation of Sedan, of all the garrison and all Bataine's army, comprising 3 Marshals of France, 66 Generals, 6,000 officers and 173,000 troops. The Germans are astounded at this result—an army and fortress capitulating to an investing army only a fraction larger than itself.

The French commissioners were Bataine's Chief of Staff, Gen. Jarnas, Col. Fay and Maj. Sannet, on the part of the commander of the fortress. On the 28th, Maj. Landkuhl, Chief of Engineers of the Second Corps, was to enter by stipulation at 10 o'clock to withdraw the mines from under the forts, preparatory to the safe entry of the Seventh Corps, who will remain to guard the city and prisoners, while the rest of the First Army departs immediately for Paris and for the South, where the headquarters of Prince Frederick Charles will be at Lyons. At 1 o'clock the French army was to lay down their arms. All this has been postponed 24 hours, in consequence of a want of readiness on the part of the French authorities, owing to internal disorders.

THE ARMY LAYS DOWN ITS ARMS.
On the 29th the forts were taken possession of by the artillery of the Seventh Corps. At 1 o'clock the Third Division (which will depart toward the South-West) and the Fourth Division were reviewed in splendid pageant by the Prince, on the Nancy-Metz road, near Tour-le-Breide. Thereupon the (French) Imperial Guards marched out of Metz, bearing their arms, which they subsequently laid down at Frascati, and passed in review before the Prince. This honor was accorded to them alone. All the rest laid down their arms in the Metz arsenals, and then marched to their cantonment outside the town, to await transportation. The Imperial Guards were received by the Prussian troops with respect; not a jeering syllable was heard, nor an improperly exultant look seen. Previously, at the Prince's review of the German troops, the cheering was loud and long-continued.

At 4 p. m., the French companies that were still mounting guard at the various gates of the city and at depots and arsenals were relieved by Prussians, two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry having entered the town. The appointed military Governor-General, Von Zastrow, the Commander of the Seventh Corps, took possession and control of the city and fortress, where, he tells me, he expects to find the portrait of one of his ancestors who was at some early period also a military Governor of Metz.

BATAINE'S INTRIGUES.
The tragedy was completed, but there is another side to the story which still remains to be reviewed. According to the statement of Gen. Von Zastrow, who held the woods of Vanx on the morning of August 19 (after the battle of Gravelotte), Bataine could have avoided being inclosed in Metz. After he was thus inclosed, he could have, according to Metzian statement, made a sortie and joined MacMahon more easily by far than MacMahon could reach him. After most of Bataine's cavalry and artillery horses had been eaten, this proceeding was of course more difficult; still his movements are said to have lacked determination, and, in the last two sorties, to have been even frivolous. This is charged to a plot in behalf of the Regency by which this army was to try to remain in statu quo until the conclusion of the war in Western France, and then was to become available, with Prussian consent, for Bonapartist purposes. Bataine himself expected in that case to be the Governor of the Prince Imperial and the virtual Regent.

Nearly all the Metzians seem to believe this; and their most influential people have avowed such belief to me. Since the time of the investment, Bataine has never been seen in the camp except on extraordinary occasions; never at all in the ambulances which are in part constructed in numerous railway box-wagons on the Place Royale. Equally seldom has he been seen in the city. The civil authorities had to find him at the Barrier St. Martin; he did not appear at the City Hall once. He rarely, if ever, said a word to encourage his troops. Caribot sometimes cheered their hardships a little, and then they would cry "Vive Caribot! A bas Bataine!"

BATAINE FEARED HIS OWN MEN.
Toward the last he dared not show himself to his own men for fear of assassination, and the terribly relaxed discipline is assuredly the cause of the hasty capitulation, when a week's rations for all were on hand. On the morning of the 29th five soldiers lay dead of starvation at Montigny, while the staff still indulged in luxurious meals. Four days' rations were given to the entire army that morning (29th), but for two days previous they had received none. No beef nor pork had been obtainable at any price for a week; but on that morning, before anything had arrived in town, the shops had plenty thereof, which goes to prove the charges current in the town that

speculators had seized a quantity of food, and that a rational system of apportionment, such as existed during the last ten days, if introduced at first, and combined with requisitions, would have prevented much waste, and enabled the fortress, to hold out a month longer.

HIGH PRICE OF PROVISIONS.
The Staff used at first to feed their horses on bread. Recently, prices had reached the following maximum: Sugar, \$6 a pound; salt, \$3 a pound; one ham, \$60; one potato, 9 cents; one onion 12 cents. A little pig, caught near Gravelotte, sold for \$150. During five weeks, amputations have been performed without chloroform or ether and wounds dressed without carbolic acid.

DISEASE AND DEATH.
There are more than 19,000 sick and wounded. During the siege 35,000 persons have died in the town alone, the greater part from lack of proper care. The prevailing diseases are varioloid, spotted typhus, and dysentery. Scoury has not prevailed, though even the sick have, for over three weeks, received their horse steaks and horse broth without salt. The reported discovery of a saline spring at St. Julien was a hoax, contrived by putting salt into the spring to encourage the army.

GENERAL OPPOSITION TO THE SURRENDER.
When the capitulation became known, the people were furious. The National Guards refused to lay down their arms. On the afternoon of the 28th inst., a Captain of Dragons appeared at the head of a body of troops who swore that they would sooner die than yield. Albert Collignon, the editor of an ultra-democratic daily newspaper, the *Journal de Metz*, rode about on a white horse firing a pistol and exhorting them to sally forth and seek victory or death to escape impending shame. He was followed by a lady singing the Marseillaise. This produced terrible excitement. The doors of the Cathedral were burst open and the tocsin was sounded and the bell rung nearly all night.

When Gen. Coffinières appeared to pacify them, three pistol-shots were fired at him. Finally, by the aid of two regiments of the line, he quietly dispersed the mob; but all night the sounds of grief, indignation, and terror continued. Respectable women ran about the streets tearing their hair and flinging their bonnets and laces under their feet, seeking their friends, and asking wildly, "What will become of our children?" Soldiers, drunk and sober, tumbled hither and thither in irregular groups, with their caps off and their sabers broken, sobbing and weeping like children, and crying "Oh pauvre Metz! Oh ma pauvre Metz! Tout est perdu!"

Yesterday I was closeted with the Mayor and the City Council during two hours, while they detained me as the first stranger that had entered the town, to ask all manner of questions—some childish in their uncertainty and terror—as to what the Prussians would do, and how they would do it, and how they must be met. It was as if they had never seen or known a Prussian. They demanded to know whether their already destitute larders must still supply the troops, and whether they must be personally maltreated if unable to furnish what was required. They were relieved by hearing that a thousand wagons were ready at Courcelles to bring provisions hither, and also that there are funds in London ready to be applied to their relief, in response to the appeal of the Mayors of Briey and other communes, published in English and American journals, saying, "Help is needed quickly."

GERMAN SOLDIERS GIVE THEIR RATIONS TO THE FRENCH.
The entire besieging army voluntarily gave up their bread rations yesterday to feed their French captives. This deeply touched the Metzians, and did much to relieve their fears. At noon a Prussian railway-inspector made the trip by rail from Ars to Union Station, situated a mile south of Metz, and to-day perfect communication by rail exists between Saarbrück, Metz and Nancy. The road was little injured.

But few German prisoners were found in Metz; the French had not kept those they had taken when they were in a condition to be returned. On leaving Metz, last night, I noticed on the faces of all the German soldiers a look of quiet satisfaction—nothing more. Not one of the French officers and soldiers who swarmed all about, even when introduced—which was surprisingly infrequent—wore any other expression than a look of sadness or defiance, the latter not being common and occurring chiefly among the younger officers.

DEMORALIZATION.
I am informed that the French loss in killed in the various affairs since August 18, added to the deaths from sickness in the town, were 42,000. Bataine himself declined the Prince's generous proposal to let all the troops lay down their arms outside of the works in view of their conquerors, instead of laying them down in the arsenal, saying that he could not guarantee their behavior. The Imperial Guards alone had preserved discipline sufficiently to be trusted to pass in armed review. The inhabitants had never ceased to hope for the appearance of Bourbaki's army from Lille, or of the Army of the Loire, or of some other relieving force; but the troops themselves during the last few weeks could no longer be deceived, as they got better information through the German outposts.

Their demoralization, due largely to hunger, was bitterly and openly complained of by their officers. At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Bataine passed through Ars, on his way to Wilhelmshöhe, in a closed carriage, marked with his name, escorted by several officers of his staff on horseback.

BATAINE ASSAILED BY WOMEN.
The women of the village had heard of his coming, and awaited him with cries of "Traitor!" "Thief!" "Coward!" "Loafer!" "Brigand!" "Where are our husbands whom you have betrayed!" "Give us back our children whom you have sold!" They attacked the carriage, and broke the windows, and would have lynched the Marshal but for the intervention of Prussian gendarmes. Three days ago, when I sent the first news of the capitulation, I told everybody on my way of the astounding reality, faint rumors of which had been heard during so many weeks past. The German officers at detached outposts hugged me bodily, much against my will, as I was in haste; while the French people uttered maledictions on "those brigands." Many still refuse to believe in the surrender, being convinced that Metz had 10, 15, or 20 years' provisions yet.

visions yet. The civilians' rations in Metz—which were too ample, as many proved by what they had left—were 13 ounces of bread daily. The troops had half as much bread, and at first 24 ounces of horseflesh.

The French declare that now France has no hope but Paris, and their faith in Paris is less than it was in Metz. But there are earnest people who say that the war will only begin with the fall of Paris.

EFFECT OF THE NEWS IN TOURS—A CIRCULAR FROM GAMBETTA—A FEARFUL RUMOR.

TOURS, Oct. 30, 1870.
A profound impression was produced here by the news of Bataine's capitulation. The majority deem it a political move, and express intense indignation. The Army of the Loire, which had been largely increased, was ready to attack the Prussian forces, and much was expected from it toward the deliverance of Paris. The surrender of Metz checks its efforts.

When the surrender of Metz was rumored, Minister Gambetta issued a circular to Prefects, saying: "I have received from all sides grave reports, the veracity of which, in spite of all efforts, I cannot establish officially. It is said that Metz has capitulated. If so, it is well that you have the opinion of the Government on the matter. Such an event could but be the result of a crime, the authors of which should be outlawed. Be convinced that, whatever may arise, nothing can abate our courage in this epoch of rascally capitulations. There exists one thing which neither can nor will capitulate, that is the French Republic."

THE EMPEROR RECEIVES THE NEWS—FURTHER DETAILS OF THE SURRENDER.

LONDON, Oct. 30, 1870.
The news of the capitulation of Metz was communicated to the Emperor Napoleon to Wilhelmshöhe on Friday. The Emperor's household is in great suspense and consternation.

The French troops surrendered at Metz have been disarmed. The Prussians refused to parol the officers because of Gen. Ducrot's evasion of his obligations. It is said that 40,000 francs and 3,000 guns fell into the hands of the Germans by the capitulation. Provisions arrive in large quantities.

The Times has a telegram describing the scenes around Metz at the time of the surrender. A frightful storm had raged for several days all over the north of France. The entire country was under water, and everything was literally drowned out. The telegraph lines were prostrated in all directions.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.
THE QUESTION OF THE THRONE.
LONDON, Oct. 29, 1870.

It is reported that the Vienna Cabinet has sent dispatches to Madrid approving the candidature of the Duke of Aosta.

VERSAILLÉS, Oct. 29, 1870.
The North German Minister to Spain has been authorized to make the following statement to the Spanish Government in regard to the nomination of Prince Aduana for the throne:

"The King of Prussia, having heretofore admitted the right of Spain to choose her own sovereign, holds to that admission. Germany declines to imitate the example of France by interfering with Spain, and is ready to acknowledge any act of the Spanish people regarding their future sovereignty."

GERMANY.
LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 29, 1870.

It is announced by a telegram, dated in Berlin to-day, that the States of Germany—Federal and Southern—have agreed to elect His Majesty King William of Prussia Emperor of Germany.

HUNGARY.

JEALOUSY OF PRUSSIA.
PESST, Oct. 30, 1870.

In the Hungarian Diet yesterday the Government was asked to inform the House whether it approved the Prussian scheme of annexation, and if it intended to recall its Ambassador from Berlin should they be persisted in.

No answer has yet been returned.
An early revision of the terms of the Austro-Hungarian Union was moved.

CHINA.

LONDON, Oct. 30, 1870.

Mr. Wade of the British Legation in China telegraphs that Tien-Tsin is safe for foreigners; but famine prevails at Lenchow, and much exasperation prevails among the native population.

MANITOBA.

SIGNS OF ANOTHER OUTBREAK.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—A Manitoba news letter was received at St. Paul to-day. It contains a strong attack on Gov. Archibald for appointing members of the Provisional Government to office. The other officers refuse to sit with them. Gov. Archibald replies that his wish to preserve peace, and to do so that when he called for police force, not one of the factions protesting responded. The half-breed party also held aloof from the Government since the violation of faith by the Canadians, and there are signs of serious trouble and of another outbreak.

MISCELLANEOUS CABLE DISPATCHES.

...In consequence of the calamity which befell the Captain, the Admiralty detain in port the new turret-ships *Cerberus* and *Magdala*. The Channel Squadron is expected home before Christmas.

...The official *Gazette* of Rome informs the adherents of Gen. Garibaldi that they will lose their Italian citizenship by serving in the army of France. The Italian press advocate the placing of outrage and treason to the Pope on the same footing as treason to the King.

FRENCH SYMPATHY IN TENNESSEE.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 29.—At a meeting of French Republican sympathizers, held to-night at James Hall, several hundred attended. Very enthusiastic speeches were made by Col. D. M. Key, the Hon. E. A. James, and Capt. B. S. Nicklin. Resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy for the French Republic, asking of the German people to throw off the yoke of kingcraft and declare a republic, pledging support to President Grant in his efforts for a mediation leading to an early and honorable peace securing the French Republic, and the ascending of republican ideas through Europe. It was ordered to send a copy of these resolutions to the French Minister at Washington and to President Grant. After the meeting several hundred dollars was contributed for aid to the French wounded, and a committee was appointed to secure additional subscriptions.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

...Tad Robinson, a prominent lawyer of California, and an ex-Senator, is expected to visit New York.

...It is reported that Battery M, 3d United States Artillery, at Fort Preble, is ordered to New York.

...Arrangements have been perfected for the giving of the Grand Gift Concert of the San Francisco Mercantile Hotel to-day.

...The last rail completing the Mobile and Chattanooga Road, between Mobile and New Orleans, was laid on Saturday.

...The Belfast and Moosehead Lake Railroad, Maine, is completed, and ready for transfer to the Maine Central Railroad Company, who have agreed to lease it for 99 years, from the last day of November next.

...The Cotton States Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair closed at Augusta on Saturday evening, and was pronounced a decided success in the number and variety of articles presented, and in the large attendance.

...A fight occurred in Baltimore, on Saturday night, between two colored men, during which one of them, Wm. Henry Davis, was cut with a knife, from the effects of which he has since died.

...The people along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, in order to get satisfaction for the enormous charge for freight and passenger fares, are taking the case to court.

...There appears to be a settled determination in Cleveland and to erect the Republic and Chautauque bridge over the Ohio river, to the extent of \$1,000,000. The bridge is to be a suspension bridge, and is to be the longest in the world.

GENERAL WAR NEWS.

PROCLAMATION BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

TOURS, Oct. 30, 1870.

A Government Council was held last night lasting until a late hour. The following proclamation was issued this morning:

"FRENCH REPUBLIC.
"LIBERTY—EQUALITY—FRATERNITY.
"PROCLAMATION TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

"FRENCHMEN: Raise your spirits and resolution to the fearful height of the perils which have broken upon the country. It still depends on us to mount above misfortune and show the world how great a people may be who are resolved not to perish, and whose courage increases in the midst of calamity."

"Metz has capitulated. A general, upon whom France counted, even after Mexico, has just taken away from a hundred thousand of its defenders. Marshal Bazaine has betrayed us. He has made himself the agent of the Man of Sedan and the accomplice of the invader; and, regardless of the honor of the army of which he had charge, he has surrendered, without even making a last effort, a hundred and twenty thousand fighting men, twenty thousand wounded, guns, cannon, colors, and the strongest citadel of France—Metz-Virgen; but for him, to the contamination of the foreigner, such a crime is above even the punishments of Justice!"

"Meanwhile, Frenchmen, measure the depths of the abyss into which the Empire has precipitated you. For twenty years France submitted to this corrupting power, which extinguished in her the springs of greatness and of life. The army of France, stripped of its national character, became, without knowing it, an instrument of tyranny and of servitude, and was swallowed up in spite of the heroism of the soldiers, by the treason of their chiefs."

"In the disasters of the country in less than five months 250,000 men have been delivered over to the enemy, a sinister sequel to the military *coup d'etat* of December."

"It is time for us to reassert ourselves, citizens, and under the aegis of the Republic which we have determined not to allow to capitulate, within or without, to seek in the extremity even of our misfortune, the renovation of our political and social morality and manhood."

"However tried by disaster, let us be found neither panic-stricken nor hesitating. Let it be seen that we are ready for the last sacrifices, and in the face of enemies, who everything favors, let us swear never to give up so long as there remains an inch of sacred soil under the soles of our feet. Let us hold firmly the glorious banner of the French Revolution. Our cause is that of justice and of right. Europe sees it; Europe feels it. In the presence of so many unmerited misfortunes, Europe, of her own accord, receiving from us neither invitation nor encouragement, is moved, and begins to act. No illusion is now left. Let us no longer languish or grow weak, and let us prove by our acts that we can ourselves maintain honor, independence, integrity—all that makes a country proud and free."

"Long live the Republic, one and indivisible!"

"CREMIEUX.
"GLAS-BAZOIN.
"GAMBETTA."

THE ARMY OF THE LOIRE.

THE FRENCH AT A STAND-STILL—GENERAL DESIRE FOR PEACE—THE STRENGTH OF THE ARMY MUCH OVERESTIMATED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

TOURS, Oct. 30, 1870.

The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at the headquarters of the Army of the Loire sends dispatch from Salbris, dated 29th inst.: "Reconnoissances pushed in several directions discovered no Prussians; but they are known to be in force about Vendôme, and occupying other good positions. On the French side everything is at a stand-still. Gen. D'Aurelle has left the camp and gone to Tours; nevertheless we expect a forward movement. It is madness to wait here for the attack."

"Troops have been sent from Salbris to Blois to reinforce the Sixteenth Corps. The health of the troops is pretty good; food abundant; spirits low. Fears of treason are everywhere expressed. Throughout all the districts I have traversed, everybody who possesses anything and all thoughtful people are for peace, while the army is for peace at any price."

"The real strength of this army, reported as over 100,000, does not exceed 60,000. The Government is exceedingly apprehensive as to what may befall the army, admitting that they have created such hopes of its success that the consequences of failure would be terrible."

"Railway communication between Vierzon and Le Mans is stopped, which means that the army is to change front, and the left wing be mobilized. National Guards, Gardes Mobiles, and France-tireurs are concentrating at Le Mans."

The envoy from Bazaine, who left Metz last Sunday, arrived here to-day. He expresses the utmost astonishment at the capitulation, but says the provisions were short, and no salt was to be had.

PEACE PROSPECTS.

THIERS DECLINES THE SAFE CONDUCT—THE ORLEANS PEACE PARTY.

LONDON, Oct. 30, 1870.

M. Thiers has declined a Prussian safe conduct to Paris, because it requires him to go by way of Versailles. He has arrived at Lyons with Count de Reunshaus, who also has a safe conduct.

The Orleans Peace party counts as its leaders MM. Thiers, Grevy, Guizot, Montpoux, and Leferve Pontalis. Their new organ is to be named the *Constituante*.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

THE BOMBARDMENT TO BEGIN AT ONCE—AN UNLUCKY BALLOON—REPORTED NARROW ESCAPE OF KING WILLIAM.

LONDON, Oct. 30, 1870.

A dispatch from Berlin, dated Oct. 29, says: "The *Kreuz Zeitung* of to-day says the last summons to surrender has been forwarded to the military authorities inside the Paris fortifications. The bombardment of the city will begin early next week."

"The Pomeranian division, heretofore before Metz, has gone to the siege of Paris. Gen. Trochu has written to King William in behalf of Gen. Ducrot."

A balloon, which left Paris on the 27th, fell within the Prussian lines near Metz. The messenger succeeded in burning the mails, and made his escape into Belgium.

The *Sart Le Union* publishes a report that, in the vicinity of Paris, a band of France-tireurs nearly captured King William, who only escaped by precipitate flight. The story is considered an invention.

LATEST MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

PRUSSIAN DEFEAT—THE PRUSSIAN EVACUATE COURVILLE—ENGAGEMENT AT MONTECAU.

LONDON, Oct. 28, 1870.

A dispatch from Amiens, dated Oct. 28, via Tours, Oct. 28, says: Yesterday the Prussians made an at-

tempt to cut the line of communication between Amiens and Rouen. They were defeated at Forrières this morning by the troops of the line, the Mobiles and a small force of artillery. The village of Bouviese was burned by the enemy's petroleum shells.

A dispatch received from Rouen, Oct. 28, says: The Prefect of this Department telegraphed to the Ministry at Tours to-day that the enemy, pursued by the French cavalry, had hastily retreated upon Beauvais and Songones.

A dispatch just received from Nogent le Rotrou says the Prussians have evacuated Courville, in the Department of Eure et Loire, near Chartres, after an engagement with the Mobiles and Volunteers.

The force of Prussian cavalry, estimated at 1,300 strong, has also left Chateaufort, near Chartres. Some Württemberg troops had an encounter on Thursday with a body of National and Mobile Guards at Montecau. The latter were defeated. The loss of the Germans was slight.

MISCELLANEOUS FRENCH NEWS.

DEFERMENTS OF FRENCH VOLUNTEERS—PRUSSIAN RETALIATION—MOVEMENTS OF THE FRENCH FLEET.

LONDON, Oct. 30, 1870.

A dispatch from Versailles, Oct. 29, says: French volunteers, calling themselves the Wild Boars of Ardennes are tearing up railroad-tracks and otherwise interfering with the German communications. They have thrown off the track three trains filled with troops near Launois. Many of the soldiers were killed or wounded.

The telegraph wires having been cut maliciously near Orleans, the Prussians have exacted an additional tax upon the town by way of punishment. In nearly all the departments now held by the Prussians influential citizens are compelled to ride upon the locomotives. The Prussians have adopted this course, which, they say, is the only way to prevent the tearing up of the tracks by the French non-combatants.

At a recent meeting of the Liberal Club at Penth. M. Deak, who is a member, refused to express sympathy for the French Republic. His action has given rise to considerable comment.

Prince Polignac, who served as a Brigadier-General in the Confederate army, has received the appointment to an important command in the army of Gen. Garibaldi. He departs for the East at once.

It is estimated that the Germans have taken, up to the present day, 320,000 French prisoners.

Later advices from Algeria report that the rebellion has been suppressed, and all is quiet again.

A dispatch from Bremen, dated Oct. 29, says: Late yesterday afternoon the authorities of this city were informed by persons in Belgium that 12 French men-of-war had just left Dunkirk, going north. The river entrances and coasts in the North and Baltic Seas will immediately be placed in a state of defense.

A dispatch from Tours says: The *Constitutionnel* makes a strong appeal to Gambetta, as a person capable of meeting the present emergency. It asks him to consent to an armistice, and order immediate elections for the Constituent Assembly.

ITEMS.

HONORS FOR THE CONQUERORS.

LONDON, Oct. 30, 1870.

Gen. Moltke, on his 70th birthday, received from the King the title of Count.

A Berlin dispatch of to-day says: The King telegraphs as follows to the Queen:

"VERSAILLÉS, Oct. 29, 1870.
"The defeat of the two hostile armies which recently marched against us, warrants me in conferring on our two commanders, Fritz and Frederick Charles, the batons of Field-Marshal—the first instances of such appointments in my family history."

Earl Granville, in reply to Count Bernstorff's complaint about England's departure from neutrality, questions the assertion, and remarks on Prussia's silence toward the United States, whom he calls a flagrant offender. Lord Granville repudiates all objections on the part of Great Britain to German unity.

Information from an official source has been received here to the effect that Count Von Bismarck does not consider Lord Granville's note as a proposition for an armistice. He thinks the proposition should come from France.

BISMARCK DEFINES HIS POSITION.

MEMORIAL TO PRUSSIAN EMBASSADORS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30, 1870.

The following memorial, in regard to the fatal consequences to which the population of Paris are exposed by a prolonged resistance, has been sent by Count Bismarck to the Embassy of the German Empire. The conditions of an armistice offered to M. Jules Favre, intended as the basis for the reestablishment of order in France, have been rejected by him and his colleagues. They thereby decree the continuance of a struggle which, according to the source of late information, appears without any chance of success for the French people. Since then the prospects of France in this war, have suffered, have still further declined. Ton and Strasbourg have fallen. Paris is closely surrounded, and German troops are advancing by the Loire. The large force of German troops, which are now at the disposal of the German commanders, the country has to bear the consequences of a war of endurance decreed by the German Government. The situation of the German army is not improved, and its social condition after a more and more dangerous decomposition.

The command of the German armies does not find itself in a situation to counteract this; but it perceives clearly the consequences of the resistance chosen by the Powers in France, and feels compelled to call general attention to one point, namely: the special condition of Paris.

The heaviest attacks heretofore made from this capital on the 19th and 30th of last month, in which the tide of the armies collected in that city have not been able to throw back the first line of the German army, led to the conviction that the capital will fall sooner or later. If the time of surrender is postponed by "The Provisional Government for the National Defense" until the threatening want of provisions necessitates a capitulation, the most terrible results must follow.

The unwise destruction of railways, bridges, and canals, and a certain distance around Paris, which has not been able to stop for one moment the advance of the German armies. All communications by land or water needed for military operations have been naturally rendered very short. These repairs naturally render military interests exclusively, while the other destructions, and, after the above for the present, will be unnecessary increased, and its social condition after a more and more dangerous decomposition.

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The unwise destruction of railways, bridges, and canals, and a certain distance around Paris, which has not been able to stop for one moment the advance of the German armies. All communications by land or water needed for military operations have been naturally rendered very short. These repairs naturally render military interests exclusively, while the other destructions, and, after the above for the present, will be unnecessary increased, and its social condition after a more and more dangerous decomposition.

The command of the German armies does not find itself in a situation to counteract this; but it perceives clearly the consequences of the resistance chosen by the Powers in France, and feels compelled to call general attention to one point, namely: the special condition of Paris.

The heaviest attacks heretofore made from this capital on the 19th and 30th of last month, in which the tide of the armies collected in that city have not been able to throw back the first line of the German army, led to the conviction that the capital will fall sooner or later. If